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# Advocate of Peace.

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## Germany and the United States

The visit of Prince Henry to this country deserves consideration chiefly from its bearings upon the political relations of Germany to the United States. As a social event it was not without significance, at any rate to certain classes of our people. It was the affair of the season, in the cities which the Prince visited, to those whose life consists in banquets, receptions, costumes, and the like, and also to those who must have shows, excitement, new sensations and the satisfaction of their curiosity. From this point of view the visit was a "great success," and the memory of the Prince, who was in all respects a finished model of propriety, will never fade. Possibly also this social fraternizing may have some real effect in bringing the two nations nearer together, unless the excessive display and wasteful expenditure of money in the entertainments has produced among the laboring masses, as is altogether probable, a more than offsetting influence. Extravagant social "dining and wining," on no matter how great an international scale, can never do anything of permanent value toward the unity of the world.

The Prince himself was greatly pleased with the cordiality of his reception, so he told the German

people on his return. As a man he made a good impression here. The tribute paid to him, wherever he went, was doubtless in considerable measure due to his own personality, — to his simple manhood, — which made our people feel that after all he was like them, and one with them, that the Prince in him had not spoiled the common human nature. From this point of view his visit has left a decidedly favorable impression, and an increased regard for the Germans as a people. Manhood tells everywhere.

There was also, in the demonstrations, genuine respect and courtesy shown towards the government from which the Prince came. But politically there was nothing more. The Emperor of Germany will make a great mistake if he infers from the extraordinary festivities in honor of his brother that our people have forsaken their own democratic penates and are hankering after the gods of nobility and monarchy. A few sentimental Americans do this, but they have no standing here. What the demonstrations meant in this aspect of them was simple respect for the great German nation, in return for the respect shown our country by Emperor William in sending Prince Henry to see us. And respect — genuine respect — from one nation to another is a very great thing. There has been very little of it in the past. There is none too much of it now, especially among political leaders. Whenever these two nations, or any other nations, come to show respect habitually to each other, to think and speak and act respectfully at all times, they will be far on the road to perpetual peace. We believe that Prince Henry's visit to this country and his treatment while here will perceptibly increase the mutual respect of the two countries.

All sorts of motives have been attributed to Emperor William in sending his brother. Most of these had no existence, probably, except in the overheated brains of correspondents. It is not conceivable that the Emperor was so innocent as to believe that by such a visit of his brother he could secure a naval station in the West Indies, or break down the Monroe doctrine, or bring about an alliance between Germany and the United States as against England. Prince Henry himself is reported to have said that there were no secret motives behind his coming. That we prefer to believe until the contrary is made entirely clear. It is possible that William thought — we believe he did think — that such a friendly visit of his brother at the time of the completion and

launching of his new yacht might do something to silence certain persons in this country who are forever nagging Germany and imputing bad motives to her, and show the American people that the Germans are not clandestinely seeking our hurt, or to supplant our legitimate place in the Western world or anywhere else. If this is true, the motive was a highly praiseworthy one. The Prince's mission in the other respects has proved a failure, to use the politician's phrase, because there was no such mission, so far as any one knows.

The visit of Prince Henry, summing the whole matter up, will do something to foster larger acquaintance, better understanding and more sympathetic and pacific relations between our country and his. But it will not do everything. Such ought not to be expected. It will do the work of one man and one visit, of one representative man, acting not only in his own behalf, but in behalf of the leaders of the nation. Beyond this we cannot expect it to be fruitful, unless it arouses many in both countries to follow it up with earnest and patient effort in the coming years.

The body of relations between our country and Germany is a very great one, the scope of which can by no possibility be covered by the influence of a few weeks' visitation by a single individual, like that of which we are speaking. There are political relations, commercial relations, social relations, educational and scientific relations, etc. In some of these temporary misunderstandings will arise; there will be apparent clashing of interests; selfish plans will be thwarted; national sensibilities will get hurt; irritation and friction will possibly arise. To keep the two nations steadfast in the bonds of a high friendship, such as ought forever to bind them together, in the midst of this great and growing complexity of relations, will require a good deal more than a whirling trip, a few receptions and banquet speeches, booming guns and squads of galloping horsemen, gaping and shouting crowds on the sidewalks, and the peppery sensationalism of the newspapers. It will call for the faithful efforts of all good men in both countries, from the Emperor and the President, from the ambassadors at Washington and Berlin, down to the humblest citizens. The two people must be brought to think sensibly and rationally of each other, and to see that their real interests are not antagonistic but common; that the moral, intellectual and material greatness of the one cannot but promote the progress of the other, if regarded in the right spirit.

The Prince's visit may easily be turned into a curse for both peoples rather than a blessing. This would require but a little wild and random talk. The imputation on this side of sinister motives in the Emperor, the belittling on the other by German newspapers of the Prince's reception here, if carried

a little further than they have already gone, might easily intensify the rivalry already existing, lead on to bitterness of feeling, to a real trade war, to colonial friction, and ultimately seriously endanger peace. If we expect the Germans not to be frightened by the "American danger" to their home markets, we must ourselves refuse to be alarmed at the "German danger" in South America. We have reached a moment in the progress of the relations of the two peoples demanding great wisdom, patience, fairness, and positive goodwill. By these only can serious misfortune be averted; with these, exercised steadily by individuals, by newspapers, by pulpits, by commercial organizations, by diplomats and political leaders in both lands, can lasting friendship and peace, with attending honor and manifold blessings, be easily promoted. There is not a single reason of any kind why the Prince's country and ours should not forever walk hand in hand in the work of enlightening and lifting the world.

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### Funstonism.

Imperialistic militarism has gone to seed in General Funston. If this soldier had his way, it would likewise already have begun to bear its legitimate fruit in a most terrible way, and we should have gallows up in every prominent city in the land, on which to hang the men who have in the name of simple justice arraigned the government for its policy in the Philippine Islands.

General Funston has himself been rehearsing in this country in a picturesque way the story of the capture of Aguinaldo; but the account gains nothing in moral palatableness when retold in his cold-blooded, chuckling, half-profane way; in fact, it appears more loathsome than ever. He covers up nothing, apologizes for nothing, gives exultingly the details of the long tissue of lies, forgeries and deceptions by which the Filipino leader was captured, as if such trickery and falsehood were among the most imperative commands of the moral law. One wonders, when the story is finished, how a man with any remnants of conscience in him could possibly do such a thing; but even more sad is the fact that audiences of men and women here at home, — including ministers of the gospel on the platforms, — who have not gone through the brutalizing experiences of actual soldiering, could cheer and clap and laugh like mad over the conscienceless recital, with apparent gloating over every misfortune that has come to this unfortunate people whose confidence we have betrayed and whose long-cherished hope of independence we have crushed.

General Funston discusses Philippine matters of course wholly from the soldier's point of view, the point of view of the unthinking bayonet. To him everything is right which promotes the purpose for